

# ALASKA SENTINEL.

VOL. 3. NO. 21.

WRANGELL, ALASKA, THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1905

\$2.00 PER YEAR

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Wrangell, Alaska.

Stikine River Outfitting a Specialty.  
Headquarters for Everything.

General Merchandise.

Unloading, A Lot of Slightly Damaged Views.  
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Mrs Whiteaker, the Milliner, will be with us  
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F. W. Carlyon & Co.

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DENTIST.

WRANGELL, ALASKA.

Crown and Bridgework  
a Specialty.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Office on Front Street.

The Wrangell Drug Co.

Those School Contests.

PRIZE WINNERS.

Leonard Campbell Marguerite Uhler.  
Julius Mason Ernest Campbell  
Katherine Bronson Frederick Bronson.

The fifth annual recitation and declamation contest by pupils of the Wrangell Public School is passed and the nerves of contestants are back to the normal again. It occurred at Red Men Hall last Friday evening, in the presence of a full house, and furnished an hour and a-half of intellectual enjoyment, and proved conclusively that the teachers and pupils have not been idle so far during the present school year.

At 8 o'clock, with Miss Margaret Bronson at the piano, the primary school made the walls of the building tremble singing Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean. Then came recitations by the little folks. Harry Coulter's idea of The West Plan, was told plainly and well; Gracie Wigg didn't seem at all mixed, if her subject said so; Weston Dalgity is a natural born orator, and told about Old Iron Sides than of any other. More was right at home with her notion of Contentment. George Washington, in concert, by Masters Mason, Dalgity, Hofstad, Coulter and Lemieux was perfectly done.

After the primary school had sung Five Little Mice and Here is a Ball for division C took their places.

Leonard Campbell's version of How Jimmy Attended the Baby, was true to life and could not have been better.

Lawrence Horgheim did well in telling of the Fragment of a Letter of Bill Nye to his Servant.

Julius Mason's manner of explaining how MacDonald's Charge was made, was pleasing and enthusiastic.

Then came that stirring old song, Marching Through Georgia, by the primary school, and more recitations by the little folks. Willie Taylor's warning of Trust Not in Appearances, was good; Eugene Mason sang Old Glory to the breeze in good shape; Thor Hofstad in a Boy's Opinion, did himself credit, and Inga Berg described Three Children almost perfectly.

The primary school sang The Farmer, and The Miller, and the contestants in division C took their places.

Dolly Case gave in good voice and pleasing manner Aunt Doleful.

The Evening Bell, a pathetic selection by Carrie Moore, was a credit to the young lady.

Mary Loftus recited well Shiny Eyes. The Shiner and the Waifs, was the title of Marie Thompson's selection, and she showed wonderful aptness in her manner of handling it.

Margaret Uhler told about Betty and the Bear, in her usual cute manner.

When Katherine Bronson described Papa's Little Boy, any papa who had gone through the mill, could swear it was true to life.

Then came another song by the primary school, which was followed by the declamation in division A. This was a contest between six of the older boys, and SENTINEL must give them all credit for doing well. With the exception of Karta Case they all spoke too rapidly—so much so that their enunciation was not good. But in time they will overcome this. Their subjects were: The New South, Frederick Bronson; Black Hawk, Brigham Grant; Last Charge of Ney, Karta Case; The Battle of Gettysburg, Elton Barnes; The Victor of Marston, Vm. Sawyer; The Unknown Speaker, Ernest Campbell.

Seven little girls then gave a Doll Drill that was as pretty as it was well done.

The judges were: F. W. Carlyon, Ed Weber, John McKay, L. M. Churchill, C. M. Coulter, Mrs. Thompson and Mrs. Merrill. Messrs. Edwin Hofstad and P. C. McCormack canvassed the returns prizes were awarded as follows: Division B—Leonard Campbell, 1st; Julius Mason, 2nd. Division C—Katherine Bronson, 1st; Marguerite Uhler, 2nd. Division A—Ernest Campbell, 1st; Frederick Bronson, 2nd.

The old canneryman, Mr. J. T. Barron, went north to Hunter Bay on the Cottage, to get his cannery ready for operation. He purposes putting up this year 45,000 cases. Mr. Barron is one of the men who has made a success of the cannery business in Alaska, and we are sorry that he is not in the Wrangell district.

Albert Cature went to Treadwell, on the Cottage, to work in the mines.



Our New Stock of  
Hoffman, Rothchild Clothing  
& Co.'s  
Has Arrived.

Before buying your Spring Suit it will pay you to  
examine these Goods.

Also, our Sample Book of

Work Bros. Co.'s Made to Order Clothing.

STYLE and FIT GUARANTEED.

New Goods by Every boat.

THE CITY STORE,

DONALD SINCLAIR, Proprietor.

Wrangell, Alaska.

## St. Michael Trading Company.

—DEALERS IN—

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes,  
Groceries, Hardware, Graniteware, Etc.

Try our Pillar Bay Brand Red Salmon, Only 5c. a Can.

Corn on the Cob.

Agent for the  
FAMOUS Chase & Sanobrn Coffee.

## ALASKA SENTINEL.

Published every Thursday by

A. V. R. SNYDER  
Editor and Proprietor.

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PHYSICIAN and SURGEON.

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## Best Bread and Pasty

Always on Hand;

DROP IN.

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Boots and Shoes.

All work left with me will be

Promptly and Satisfactorily Done.

Shop in Cagle building, next

door to Sinclair's store.

Wrangell, Alaska.

## Have your House

Wired for Electric Lights,

## AND STOP

Paying Tribute to the Standard  
Oil Company.

Fred Johnson and Eugene Geffe are with us again; they got in the evening of the 29th, after quite a thrilling experience, narrowly escaping with their lives, and losing their entire outfit. As they tell it, the Saturday evening before they were traveling over the ice, about a mile this side of the boundary, Johnson ahead, Geffe behind the team, when the ice gave way and men, dog-team and the whole outfit went into the icy waters. Johnson pulled himself out and by hard work rescued his comrade. But everything they had, sank and was seen no more. The only thing left for them to do was to return. After traveling two days they found a boat with which they reached the cannery at Point Hightield the evening of the third day. Having been without a morsel to eat all this time. Keeper Smith fed them and kept them over night. When they reached town they were placed under arrest by deputy marshal Grant on a charge of stealing a pair of oars and oarlocks. On this charge Geffe plead guilty and was given forty days; as Johnson was proven innocent of this charge, he was discharged.

By the last north bound trip of the Jefferson, superintendent H. F. Swift of the N. P. T. & Pkg. Co.'s cannery at Klawack, arrived from San Francisco, and Thursday morning left this port for his headquarters with the company's steamer Challenge, officered as follows: Capt. Albert Lee, master; O. F. Nelson, chief engineer; Claire Snyder, fireman; Ed. Smith, steward; Henry Farrar, deck hand. They had a full load of passengers and freight to distribute all along the line. Mr. Swift said they had considerable work to do repairing cannery and wharves, but would probably not begin cannery operations before the first of June. It is his purpose to put up about 30,000 cases of first-class fish this season.

The Pillar Bay Pkg. Co. are going to get in on the ground floor, this year. Saturday evening Mr. T. C. McHugh passed through with a force of 70 men on his way to the Point Ellis cannery, to get things in readiness for an early start.

## The Wrangell Drug Co.

Hon. John G. Heid came up on the Cottage on his way home in Juneau, after spending the winter at Washington. He spent Saturday evening visiting his many Wrangell friends, who were pleased to see him. Mr. Heid was somewhat disappointed that there was not more legislation for Alaska; but owing to the chaotic state of affairs it was impossible to get more. Mrs. Heid stopped to visit the children, who are attending school below, and will be up later.

While the Jefferson was here about midnight one night last week, smoke was seen to be issuing from all parts of Maurice Healy's building on Front St. The fire bell quickly called the citizens out to find that a pile of papers in the back part of the store had become ignited; but Mr. Healy had smothered the blaze, after a table and chair had been about consumed and the side wall was badly charred. The Babcocks did the rest. Then we all breathed easier. A fire under good headway in that particular locality would have proven disastrous to the town.

Mr. L. J. Swartz, a business-like appearing young man from Portland, arrived up on the Cottage, to take charge of the Barnes cannery at Lake Bay. This cannery hopes to put up a good pack this year. A large force of men will leave up about the 20th inst., to begin operations.

Mr. C. S. Hubbell, after an absence of a year from Wrangell, came up on the Cottage and stopped to visit his old friends for a day or two and then left for the westward. Mr. Hubbell is deeply interested in the Kayak coal fields, and thinks there is a bright future for them.

Walter Campen has sold his pretty little home in East Wrangell to Sam Cunningham, and has moved to the George Clark property on Front street. Some are wondering what Sam is going to do with the place; but probably when he catches a bird he wants a nice cage to put her into. Sensible young man.

Ex judge M. C. Brown was a passenger up on the Cottage.

Joe Nielsen left for Idaho by the last trip of the Humboldt.

Mrs. William Fletcher has been considerably indisposed for some days past.

Dr. E. I. Green is about again, after a severe attack of toothache in the wintertime.

Regular Council meeting this Thursday evening; perhaps the last meeting of the old Board.

The Electric Light & Power Co. have built a fine, commodious shed for the housing of their fuel.

The steamer Alaska has been kept busy the past several days bringing in fine rafts of logs to the mill.

A jolly party went to Pat's creek and lake, Sunday, partly for pleasure and partly to play with the finny tribe.

Mr. C. E. Merwin, secretary of the Western Fire Insurance Company of Seattle, was in town several days during the week, talking insurance.

Manager Pharo, of the Pacific Coast S. S. Co., is a passenger on the Cottage City, taking an outing and looking to business connected with the Company.

President Donald Sinclair now has the Wrangell Central railroad completed and is making trips between his store and warehouse on regular schedule time.

Wm. Kelly last Friday sold to Chas. Norberg, of Petersburg, the schooner Volunteer, 12 tons, for \$400. Mr. Kelly goes to the Sound to build himself a larger boat.

Guy Carson has painted the front of his store building a modest straw color, trimmed with green. John Kolb was the artist, and he didn't fail to ornament the dog.

It seems lonesome not to see the smiling countenance of Capt. Harry Anderson on the streets. He went to Klawack on the Challenge to take his old position on the steamer Cora.

Deputy marshal Grant went to Juneau on the Cottage and took to the "pen" James, a Klawack Indian, who, for stealing a watch belonging to F. G. Strickland, was given four months.

Although a little late, the SENTINEL must congratulate Mr. Charles Olsen and Mrs. Sylvester, who we learn were married March 12th, and although next door neighbors we did not know it to a certainty until last week.

We call attention to the advertisement of the Wrangell Saw Mill in this issue. The mill is making stacks of good lumber, and Receiver Davidson is selling it, too. The Garnet will take her first load this year to Haines.

Last week Messrs. Lloyd and Norton took the steamer Hope to Mr. J. H. McGehee, a recent arrival from California. The purchaser, in company with a friend Mr. A. M. Chase, will use the Hope in making a tour of this country.

Albert Cature went to Treadwell, on the Cottage, to work in the mines.

Estate of Thomas Willson.

Estate of Rufus Sylvester.

## Willson & Sylvester ESTATE.

C. E. DAVIDSON, Receiver.

—Manufacturers of—

Rough and Dressed Lumber, Mouldings and Sun Dried Salmon Boxes

Dealers in Groceries and Provisions, Hardware and

Loggers' Supplies, Cement, Lime, Iron Pipe, Fittings, Doors, Windows, Shingles, Etc.

Select Sun-Dried Boat Lumber always on hand, including Spruce, Red Cedar and Yellow Cedar.

## PROGRAM of LENTEN Services

### PEOPLES' CHURCH.

Sunday, March 19—Subject, "Into the Secret of His Presence."  
" 26—Subject, "Temptations by the Way."  
April 2—The Question Box; Subject, "The Greek Coming to Jesus."  
" 9—Subject, "Nothing But Leaves."  
" 16—Palm Sunday; Service of Song. "The Royal Entry."  
Friday, " 21—Lenten service, "Jesus on the Cross."  
Sunday, " 23—Easter Sunday. Subject, "Death Conquered."

You are Earnestly Invited to Attend.

H. P. CORSER, Minister.

### The Result.

Tuesday's Town Election passed off quietly, the contest narrowing down between ten men for seven councilmen, Messrs. Johnson, Inman and Campen having declined to run, and J. S. Clark withdrawing from the race, for School Director. The vote was as follows:  
Councilmen—P. C. Jensen, 72  
M. R. Rosenthal, 62  
G. V. Carson, 70  
L. J. Cole, 64  
Wm. H. Lewis, 61  
E. P. Lynch, 65  
C. M. Coulter, 75  
Wm. E. Lloyd, 65  
A. Engstrom, 35  
T. J. Case, 46  
School Board—  
Director, L. M. Churchill, 76  
Treasurer, J. G. Lynch, 75  
Clerk, Edwin Hofstad, 77  
This makes the next council Jensen, Rosenthal, Carson, Cole, Lynch, Coulter and Lloyd.  
100 votes, even were cast for councilmen; 83 for school board.

The Lorenz, the finest little gasoline boat that ever plowed these waters, that has been at Ideal Cove the past three years, was brought over last Friday and has been taken to Astoria, Or., by K. J. Knyg, where she will be operated.

April 1st was a great day with the boys for steamboats—that didn't come. Kelly and Norberg were in town and had some fun with several of our business men; but they said John Grant wouldn't bite.

The Clatawa left out Monday, the first trip on her season's weekly schedule. She had all the freight she could carry and several passengers, among them Mrs. Thompson and Roy Cole, of Klawack, and Miss Illingworth, of San Francisco, who, it is said, will become a permanent resident of Alaska.

By far the fiercest gale of the season swept over town Tuesday, that did considerable damage. Both smoke-stacks at the mill were blown down, and it was mighty hard to keep vessels from blowing out of the harbor.



## Alaska Sentinel.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WRANGLER ALASKA.

People who are in the swim are not going against the tide.

The Santa Claus fires were comparatively few. Evidently Santa is not too old to learn.

Cotton planters are about convinced that the bear weevil is a greater pest than the boll weevil.

The movement for clean money means an alarming reduction in the per capita of circulation.

Let us sing "The Star-Spangled Banner." To oblige Sir Howard Vincent please omit the third stanza.

If the meddlesome courts continue to interfere they will utterly ruin white-capping as a gentlemen's pastime.

Dr. Lyman Abbott may be a good man, and doubtless he is, but he doesn't weigh anywhere near 300 pounds.

Concerning the "secret of old age." It isn't a secret any longer. The people have been told "How to Live a Hundred Years."

King Peter of Serbia is busy destroying the freedom of the press in that country. It will probably not take him long.

If the "Star Spangled Banner" doesn't suit the British members of parliament maybe they would consent to let Poet Laureate Austin dash off a few lines for Uncle Sam to sing.

As it has been decided by a Pennsylvania judge that the hen is not an animal, the hour seems to have arrived for the organization of a society for the prevention of cruelty to hens.

If any of our leaders have lent \$5,000,000 on notes signed "Andrew Carnegie," we advise them to communicate with the ironmaster at once, as the signatures may have been forged.

President Harper's assertion that not enough young men are entering the ministry will be disputed by many of the older ministers. Their experience leads them to think there are not enough congregations.

Sir Howard Vincent wants the people of the United States to cut out part of "The Star-Spangled Banner" because it is uncomplimentary to the English. Sir Howard probably forgets that "The Star-Spangled Banner" would never have been written if the English had not gone to the trouble of furnishing the inspiration.

Your old friend Aguinaldo, who used to raise something quite different, is now engaged in raising hemp, rice and potatoes on a little plantation near Manila. Whether Aguinaldo has gone to farming because he needs the money or because he wants to lay a new foundation for a political career is a question remaining to be answered.

Charity is symbolically represented in the figure of a benevolent man giving alms to the beggar who clutches at his skirts. Scientific charity approves the spirit of the picture, but not the scene it presents. Recently the secretary of the London Mendicancy Society, Sir Eric Buchanan, said that he had never known a deserving case of street-begging.

Freshmen, even in their own country and State, seldom receive from other members of their college so cordial a welcome as has been accorded to the "Rhodes Scholars" by Oxford upper classmen. The undergraduate weekly has this to say of the newcomers: "They are likely to prove a most healthful cure for the blasé indifference which appears with ever-increasing frequency in the Oxford college captains. All branches speak of the enthusiasm with which the Rhodes Scholars are supporting every college interest. They contrast sharply with the apathy of many English freshmen."

Italians are industrious and thrifty and are as a rule excellent farmers, market gardeners and tradesmen. In the parts of the South where the Italians have settled they have achieved a decided success as truck growers and in other employments, and their condition in comparison with many of their compatriots who have remained in the great cities as day laborers under the guidance of the exacting padrones is striking. If this work can be done on a large scale for all classes and races of immigrants the gain for the country will be tremendous. The congestion in the cities will be relieved, the slums curtailed, many burdens lifted from the charities, the criminal class reduced and the jail population diminished.

The war between Russia and Japan has taught many lessons in warfare, both at sea and on land. On the land it is not unlikely that the most important instruction will be in the art of sanitation. On the sea there has been the most decisive test of modern naval architecture. This test seems to have established the superiority of the battleship over other classes of war vessels, and of big guns on such ships over smaller guns, known as the secondary battery. At the first naval battle in the present

war the great guns on the Japanese battleships put the Russian ships to flight before they had approached each other closer than four miles—a distance too great for the six and eight inch guns to be effective. That the Japanese could strike their adversaries at that great distance was an achievement in marksmanship which has never been excelled. Against such marksmanship and such guns vessels of the cruiser class carrying smaller guns would stand no chance. The battleship with its thirteen-inch guns manned by expert marksmen, could send a cruiser to the bottom before the latter could get within fighting distance.

The people who do not make it clearly known that they desire a greater degree of liberty, do not get it in Russia or in any other country. If it had not been for the appeals of zemstvos and town councils the Czar would not have been moved to take the measures which he says in his ukase are needed to strengthen civil and public life. The men who made the appeals can bear with equanimity the Czar's condemnation of their activity when they contemplate the results of their agitation. Although ordered peremptorily to refrain from further agitation, they may not obey. The Czar promises an extension of local self-government. That is the primary education in government which the Russians greatly need. The men who have learned to manage the local affairs of a municipality or a province are likely to be competent to take part in legislation for an empire. It is promised that the administrative authorities shall use their discretionary powers only "where the actual safety of the State is threatened." The administrative authorities remain the judges as to whether the safety of the State is threatened. It will be in their power to arrest men arbitrarily and hold them in prison indefinitely without trial. But the language of the Czar is in the nature of an assurance that not so many persons will be arrested and imprisoned because they are suspected of political offenses. There is a promise of the removal of "unnecessary" restrictions on the freedom of the press and of a revision of the laws dealing with the rights of all persons who do not belong to the Orthodox church. The Czar says also that "steps should be taken to assure independence of the courts." When such steps are taken and the judges when once appointed hold office during life or good behavior and are independent of the autocracy, Russians will have gained a degree of personal security they do not have now. The conclusion which many will draw from a perusal of the Czar's ukase is that he is granting little to his subjects; that some of the concessions he does make are accompanied by limitations and qualifications which make them of little value, and that the Russian government remains about as autocratic as ever. Nevertheless the reactionaries in Russia are displeased because the Czar has done so much. They would rather that he had negated every prayer for reform, and had proclaimed that improvement is impossible. On the other hand, the liberals, though thankful for what they have been promised and seeing in it a promise of brighter days for Russia, are disappointed because some of the reforms they begged for have been ignored. It may appear to some that the policy of the Czar has been a vacillating one—that he has leaned first to this side and then to that, and hence it is that he has been unable to satisfy either liberals or reactionaries. A more reasonable view of the situation is that he is feeling his way and seeking to strike a middle path between those who ask for more than it may be wise to grant at once and those who would concede nothing. Autocratic government in Russia cannot endure forever, but it cannot be suddenly ended without bloodshed. A gradual peaceful transition to a constitutional government is what is most to be desired, and that may be the end the Czar has in view. He may be of the opinion that small concessions gradually made will lower the rising tide of discontent, while if he were to lower the dam too much by making too many concessions the pent up waters would rush out so madly as to sweep everything away.

**Dynamo Run by a Windmill.**  
At Aikoo, in Denmark, a dynamo has been connected to a wind motor and 450 incandescent lamps run very effectively. Difficulties as to the steadiness of such power have been overcome by an ingenious American farmer in Kansas, who has installed a water motor or turbine, run from the tank of his large windmill, and connected to a dynamo, thus obtaining lights for his residence and buildings. Wind motors and dynamos were carried on a recent Polar expedition for the same purpose.

**Could Do Her Part.**  
"Bridget," said the mistress, reprovingly, "this is absolutely the worst pie I ever tried to eat. You told me you could bake as good pies as any cook in the city."

The new kitchen girl placed her arms akimbo and faced her mistress defiantly.

"So I can, m'm," she said. "So I can. But all the leddies I liver wurked fur mixed the pies themselves before I baked 'em, m'm!"

**A Subtle Distinction.**  
"Did the critics like your performance of Hamlet?"

"The critics," answered Mr. Stormington Barnes, "liked it. But a large number of persons who assume to be critics did not."—Washington Star.

Phonographs, like some people, are shy of originality.

## OREGON'S PAUL REVERE.

Leslie Matlock Rides Before the Heppner Flood and Saves 700 Lives.

Longfellow has immortalized Paul Revere, who made the mad night ride to Lexington, crying to the farmers a warning of the coming of the armed enemy. By that midnight cry they were enabled to prepare for the invader, and had it not been for Paul Revere "the embattled farmers" could not have "fired at Lexington the shot heard round the world." The incident is among the heroic events that are fondly referred to in the literature relating to, and inspired by, our revolution. Every American has felt his pulses quicken and his heart beat higher when he has read the story, and there has been born in him the wish that some day, somehow, there may come to him the opportunity to imitate Paul Revere. To all such it may be said that opportunities are numerous. The lad who feels his spirit crying out in warning that bad habits, sloth and evil ways are marching down upon him to tie his hands and weaken his moral purpose and destroy his manly independence has a Paul Revere opportunity. The night rider is within him, crying with the voice of conscience. If he heed he is the warning and the warned, and the decision he may make to arm himself against the insidious enemy and strike for liberty and morality may in kind affect the world as did the shot fired at Lexington. Not only in this self-affecting sense does the Paul Revere spirit find many opportunities, but in the other sense, in the form of Paul's own action as affecting others, there are many occasions upon which his brave initiative may be repeated.

When the wall of water fell upon Heppner, the hapless Oregon town, and gentle Willow creek, transformed into a torrent, rose to be the dreadful agent of death and inury to the sleeping people, Leslie Matlock found within his ribs the spirit of Paul Revere. Far down the canyon was the Oregon town of Lexington, where 800 people slept, unconscious of danger. Matlock sprang upon his horse and put spur to outride the flood and save 500 lives, nine miles away. Behind rose the pursuing wall of water. It gathered wreckage as it ran, and bore upon its crest the floating timbers that made it more dangerous and deadly. The road was dark and stony, and his horse leaped bowlders and ruts, urged forward by the young Revere of Oregon. Ahead hundreds slept in the path of death. Behind howled the flood as over the rough road he spurred. If he could not outrun the destroyer and save others he was doomed, for his safety, like theirs, lay in the horse's speed and sureness of foot. No more pitiless enemy ever urged forward a deliverer, and no soldier was ever chased by surer death, if his beast tripped or failed. At last he dashed into the single street of Lexington, crying "To the hills!" and the roused people fled to safety, and not a life was lost, though in a few minutes only two houses were left of all the homes in which 500 slept when the deliverer came. But this Paul Revere of Oregon did not stop at the rescue of 500. Remembering that still farther down the canyon the hamlet of Lone stood in the road that death was riding that night, before the waters came upon him he found a telephone and warned the sleepers below. That night Leslie saved 700 lives. To him came a Paul Revere opportunity, and, thoughtful of duty and thoughtless of himself, he grasped it and won like a hero.—San Francisco Call.

## "TRY GUILT FIRST."

She Detested the Water, but She Took the Situation.

John Balch was ship's carpenter on a board an ocean liner. One stormy night, while about his duty, he was washed overboard. He left three boys and a wife—a slender woman, with a face to remember for its sweetness and strength. She found herself, on her husband's death, face to face with poverty. What could she do?

The manager of the steamship company had a warm heart, and at his suggestion a place as stewardess on one of its great ships was offered to Mrs. Balch. She would have fair wages, and the chance of still more in the shape of "tips" from passengers grateful for a comfortable voyage. Her decision was instant. She would take the place. Now in all her life Jane Balch had feared the water with a terror that she had been powerless to conquer. She had loved her husband dearly, but even he could never induce her to step into rowboat or steamboat.

None of her friends happened to recollect this when she announced her appointment as stewardess. She kept her own counsel, and walked on board ship for the first time with a brave face, although with a sinking heart.

Then began her trial. For one year she was seafarer. For one year she lived in a state of nervous terror. Twenty-four times she crossed the cruel and treacherous sea with no relief from the torture of body and mind. Friends advised a hundred remedies, and even the abandonment of her project. Her inevitable answer was, "I'm going to try guilt first!" She could not work. Often for days together she could not lift her head from her pillow. But the company's patience held out, and so did her courage. At last the day came when she knew that she had conquered both her qualms and her fears.

To-day she is one of the most popular of the kindly band who help to lessen the pains of unhappy travelers. Her boys are happy, prosperous and well taught, and she—well, she makes light of her victory.—Youth's Companion.

# EDITORIALS

Opinions of Great Papers on Important Subjects.

## The Dawdler Is Bound to Fail.

**D**AWDLING is one of the chief sins of men and women that fail. There are only twenty-four hours in the day, and it is possible to dawdle away five or six of them while hardly noticing it.

The dawdler commences in the morning before he gets up. His alarm clock rings at 6 o'clock, and that is the hour at which he ought to rise. But he lies abed, stealing catnaps, for a quarter of an hour, and then jumps out in a hurry and proceeds to dress. It was just as hard to leave the bed at a quarter past six as it would have been at six, and the result of the loitering has been the loss of fifteen minutes out of the day.

Remembering that he is late, the dawdler pulls on his first garments in a great hurry, but his pace soon slackens. He yawns and stretches himself and spends half or three-quarters of an hour in his ablutions, shaving and attiring. At breakfast he reads the paper leisurely, and the meal takes up another half hour. Then he leaves the house to go to his office, where he arrives thirty minutes later than he ought.

Although late, he does not plunge briskly into his work. There are several other papers to glance through, and over these he wastes the major portion of an hour. And when, at length, he lays aside the papers and turns to his duties, he does not keep at them assiduously.

Thrift is not an Egyptian mystery known only to a few favored initiates. Everybody sees in what thrift consists, but not everybody having the knowledge puts it into practice. By dawdling two hours a day, one wastes a twelfth of his entire life. One month out of the year, one year out of twelve, goes for nothing. This waste, remember, is in addition to all holidays and vacations. What man, having his way to make in the world, can afford to drop a month out of every eleven years? What man can afford, at the end of every eleven years, to cease all work for a twelve month? Dawdling wastes times in small portions, but the total loss is enormous and costly.—San Francisco Bulletin.

## Navies of Today and of the Past.

**W**HEN one comes to think of it, nothing so eloquently emphasizes the meaning of evolution to a greater extent than the marked changes in the complexion of the world to-day with that existent a century ago. Naval warfare and naval construction has undergone a most complete change. From sails to steam, from wooden hulls to steel, from two, four and eight-pounders, more popguns, to the terribly destructive twelve and thirteen-inch rifles, whose projectiles, weighing nearly 900 pounds, nothing can resist, save the great and massive belts of steel, toughened by scientific process, which line the vitals of the big warships of to-day. So destructive, indeed, have the big rifle guns of to-day been brought that a single cruiser of moderate tonnage and of the latest model could have, under steam, maneuvered about the fleet of the great British admiral, Nelson, and destroyed every unit of it, without ever coming into striking distance of its guns. That tells the whole story of the revolution in constructing, propelling and arming warships.

Let us compare the navy of England at the commencement of the nineteenth century with that of Great Britain to-day. In 1803 England possessed 470 ships, with a tonnage of 461,000; guns, 24,800; men, 188,000, and cost 12,037,000 pounds sterling. In 1904 Great Britain has 472 ships, of a total tonnage of 1,817,250, armed with 1,800 guns, manned by 131,000 men, and the cost of the vessels footed up to the big total of 35,880,000 pounds. The most remarkable difference here, it will be noticed, is in the number of guns and the cost of the vessels. The average number of guns to each vessel has dropped from fifty-five in 1803 to fifteen in 1903, which goes to prove and accentuate the enormous increase in the destructive power and range of the modern gun. Comparing Nelson's flagship, Victory,

## PLANTS THAT DEFEND AND ATTACK.

Any one who has seen a thorn on a stalk knows that plants are armed against their enemies, which they have in common with all other living things. But plants are not content with defending themselves with spikes and thorns; they have other weapons of defense. Moreover, says John J. Ward in Harper's Magazine, many plants have weapons of attack.

Some plants, like the poison oak or ivy, have poisonous acids, which are a warning to animals to keep their distance. Others, like some species of cactus, have disagreeable smells, that punish the intruder for bruising them. Not only do growing things shield their lives with suits of mail, but they form alliances and protect each other. The gorse, or furze, which is well armed, selects the most exposed situation it can find, open heaths and stony wastes, where it fearlessly holds up its yellow blossoms for the bees to fertilize. Straightway less protected plants seek its shelter, and so a mutually protective plant army arises.

Self-defense is abundantly exhibited in vegetable life. Sometimes, although less often, plants actually attack animals. A very pretty, simple example of attack is found in the English sundew. This insectivorous plant grows in bogs and on wet ground. The leaves are covered with glandular hairs, which secrete a sticky fluid to entrap various small, flying insects, which, on alighting, get entangled in the gummy slime. The hairs then bend over and pour out still further quantities of this digestive liquid, which dissolves out all the nitrogenous matter from the insect to serve as food for the plant.

Nitrogenous matter is hard to get in boggy places, and so the plant is equipped with this mechanical means of obtaining it. The pitcher-plant attracts animal life by a sweet liquid. The insect crawls down the pitcher, but cannot return, for the passage is barred by recurved hooks. As wonderful as any is the American Venus fly-trap. The leaves are hinged at the center and close rapidly enough to entrap an insect. They remain closed while the insect struggles, but when it becomes exhausted they open to catch other unwary prey. Occasionally plants make allies of their enemies. A tropical acacia, known as the "bull's-horn thorn," accommodates and provides for an army of ants, to check the depredations of ferocious, leaf-eating ants. The branches bear hollow thorns, where the ant garrison lives and rears its young. The plant supplies not only lodgings, but board as well, in the form of a special honey, which makes the garrison a good breakfast, and, moreover, a solid food in the form of little, yellow, fruitlike bodies, which are developed on the leaflets and do for dinner. When an enemy approaches the hired mercenaries drive it away. Thus the plant hires and supports an army.

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## HOD CARRIERS JOIN THE DODO.

Wheel Bricks to Elevators Instead of Climbing Ladders with Load.

If the hodcarrier who remarked that he had nothing to do but carry bricks up a fourteen-story building and watch a man up there do the work was satisfied with conditions that existed in his line when that joke was sprung several years ago, the hodcarrier of to-day must be convinced that life with him is one long drawn out dream of uninterrupted bliss. For at the present time the hodcarrier doesn't even have to carry up the brick. So, in the spirit of the joker's argument, he has nothing at all to do.

There are in Chicago at the present time about 4,000 men who make a business of carrying the hod. That is, they are styled hodcarriers, and in a general way the classification is correct, but in a great number of instances the hod is a wheelbarrow. Modern invention has done away to a large extent with the old time, trough-shaped burden loaded with bricks, which in days gone by, and even now on smaller buildings, was carted up and down ladders. Instead of this slow process of lifting building material above the street level steam hoists are used. These have been common in work on tall structures for a long time, and are now being used on smaller buildings. The contrivance consists of two lifts, operated on the same principle as an elevator, and this invention performs

the heavy work which formerly was imposed upon the hodcarrier. One man below carts the material to the lift in a wheelbarrow, while another removes it when it has been raised to the floor on which the work is being done. One lift is going up while the other is coming down, and the system is much faster and much lighter on workmen than the old plan of carrying the hod up and down a ladder.

Thus it is that the old relic of early building days, with its long handle and padded shoulder piece, has become practically extinct around tall structures and has been relegated to smaller buildings in residence districts. The hodcarrier has lost nothing, however, through this revolution in his line of business. Hundreds of them continue to carry the hod and will as long as contractors build flat buildings and structures of the sort where height does not require speed and distances do not prevent a laborer from bearing his burden with satisfactory results. Many laborers who formerly carried the hod now are employed as helpers on big contracts, receiving from 25 to 35 cents an hour.—Chicago Tribune.

## Prices Ruling Firm.

Old Joshua Martin was noted for his ability to make a close bargain, but once in a while he met his match.

"I say, mister," he began, as he walked into a barber shop one market day, "farmers' might be bad nowadays. You ought to lemme have a shave for 5 cents. Why, if I should tell you the price I had to take for my garden sage—"

"Mebbe," returned the barber, "but fact is, I ought to charge you double price now by rights, for farmers' faces are used about twice as long as they used to be. You ought to be thankful for being let off on one fare!"

## Wouldn't Be Diverted.

Miss Kremey (in bookstore)—Have you Moore's poems? Clerk—Yes, miss; I'll get 'em for you. By the way, here's a splendid story called "Just One Kiss." Miss Kremey (coldly)—I want Moore.—Philadelphia Ledger.

How the world runs off and leaves a man who does not care for Christ-mas!

## A Little Lesson In Patriotism

One of the most strongly marked personalities of the generals of the civil war upon either the Federal or the Confederate side is that of Thomas Jonathan Jackson, popularly known as "Stonewall." Serving as he had in the Mexican war and an instructor in military tactics in the Military Academy of Virginia, he was when the civil war broke out eminently well fitted to command.

It was at the battle of Manassas, better known in the North as Bull Run, that Jackson won the name which has distinguished him and which aptly describes his characteristic fortitude.

The battle had begun on the 18th of July, 1861, by a Federal attack. Johnston had been summoned to the relief of Beauregard. Jackson had been with the command of Johnston. In the critical part of the day's engagement Jackson was first brought into action. When Gen. Bee, overpowered by a superior Federal force, was being driven back, Jackson's opportunity came to the front. His courage and firmness won for him the admiration of Bee, who, turning to him, remarked:

"There is Jackson, standing like a stone wall."

Throughout the part of the war which he lived to participate in Jackson lived up to the name which he had been given.

Courage, perseverance, dauntlessness, were always at the service of the cause he loved and served, for the cause for which he finally gave his life at Chancellorsville.

His last request was to be buried at "Lexington, in the valley of Virginia," the State for which he had lived and died.

## HOSTLESS WHO TAKES GUESTS.

New Yorker Hits Upon New Way of Meeting Expenses.

People with social proclivities and large apartments have hit upon a new plan for paying their rent. They tax their visitors. At least some of them do. One woman who has a cozy nest in Twenty-second street, New York, has gone into the entertaining business on a large scale.

"I have always been fond of attending club meetings," she said, "but the expense has prevented me from following my inclination to its full end. This winter I concluded that instead of going to the meetings, I would have the meetings come to me and make them a source of income rather than of expenditure."

"I know scores of people who are glad to mingle with a small crowd of congenial souls once a week and air their opinions and ride their hobby-horses, but who have neither the time nor the inclination to join a pretentious club where formality counts for more than pure social enjoyment. It was just such people that I wanted to invite to my flat. Accordingly, I took the initiative and sent out cards requesting certain people to call on certain evenings for the purpose of exchanging ideas and strengthening social ties. With two exceptions every person invited responded, and they in turn brought friends, until now I have as many callers each evening as I can well care for."

"I entertain five evenings in the week. My rooms are large enough to accommodate twenty-five persons comfortably. I have divided my guests into companies, bearing ever in mind the problem of bringing tastes and dispositions most nearly alike in the same division. On Monday evening I entertain what I call the congress of cranks; Tuesday and Wednesday there are more cranks. Thursday the card players meet, and on Friday the scientific folk hold services."

"At all these meetings we have music, which I generally furnish myself. Dancing is allowed late in the evening, and occasionally refreshments are served. These concessions to the appetite are generally very light, however, and I am practically at no expense beyond the wear and tear on the furniture."

"The dues are 25 cents a week," she continued, according to the New York Times, "and as I am general manager, president and secretary of each club all money is paid directly to me and is mine to do with as I choose. I don't mind admitting that most of it goes to the landlord. It is a wonder to me that more people with a large circle of acquaintances do not earn money in the same way. For a person who is a good entertainer by nature and education I know of no pleasanter way to add to one's income than to turn the flat into a clubroom."

## Had Breaks.

Chaffer—You can stop your auto very quickly, can't you? I suppose it has an eccentric brake.

Shaffer—Huh! It's had all kinds of breaks, and they're all eccentric.—Philadelphia Press.

## Would Do Away with Marriage.

"What do you think of this plan to forbid the marriage of weak-minded people?"

"I don't approve of it; without marriage the world would go to the dogs."—Houston Post.





## THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN

One Hundred Years Ago.

The first benefit to the United States resulting from the war between England and Spain was the opening of the port of Havana to American vessels.

Stocks had risen 3 and 4 per cent in London owing to France's overtures for peace.

The exportation of corn was prohibited from the Swedish and Prussian ports.

The contemplated siege of Gibraltar by the French and Spanish fleets was decided on positively.

Bonaparte authorized the Pope to invite all the bishops and clergy, who formerly took the constitutional oath, to abjure its obligations.

The Spanish Governor of Mexico sent to Spain for aid to suppress serious disturbances in that colony.

English ships captured a Spanish vessel with \$200,000 and a valuable cargo of indigo.

## Seventy-five Years Ago.

Wine duties in Prussia were reduced one-half, as the vintage had been scarce the previous year.

A proclamation was issued by General Bolivar convoking a constituent congress at Bogota to form a constitution for Colombia.

Raised printing for the blind was invented by Charles Barbier, a Frenchman.

The term "Philistines" was applied by the Liberal party of Germany to the Conservatives.

Methodism was introduced into Germany.

General Guerrero resigned the presidency of Mexico. The new government settled under Bustamante, the former vice president.

## Fifty Years Ago.

The French Chamber passed a law authorizing a loan of 500,000,000 francs.

The cities of Brooklyn and Williamsburg, New York, were united under one municipal government and called Brooklyn.

A special message from the President was read in Congress, explaining his reasons for vetoing the river and harbor bill.

General Castilla defeated President Echenique and entered Lima in triumph.

The English admiral Fanshawe was making vigorous efforts to stop the slave trade in Cuba.

Prussia decided to open its coasting trade to England.

## Forty Years Ago.

The Juarez government of Mexico offered a large bounty to volunteers from other countries who would enter its service.

Hood, having been forced to evacuate Decatur, Ala., by General Steadman, who occupied the town, was being closely pressed on his retreat.

At a mass meeting of Chicago citizens a committee of thirty was named to devise methods of cleansing the Chicago river.

The trial by court martial of several persons arrested in Chicago for treason commenced at Cincinnati.

## Thirty Years Ago.

Garibaldi refused the pension granted him by the Italian Parliament because of the low condition of the nation's finances.

A wage conference between anthracite operators and miners at Hazleton, Pa., resulted in a disagreement and a coal strike was threatened.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company refused to renew an agreement with the other roads entering Chicago, which had been in force a year, prohibiting the issuing of free passes.

General Sheridan assumed command of the Department of the Gulf at New Orleans and made plans to suppress the lawlessness in Louisiana, due to rival claimants to the State Government.

The Pin Indians were reported to be on the warpath in Indian Territory, and Vinita citizens believed the sacking of the town was imminent.

Alphonso XII. was proclaimed King of Spain.

## Twenty Years Ago.

Earthquake shocks were experienced in Austria, Spain, and other portions of Europe.

A Pittsburgh newspaper, after explaining who he was, quoted Andrew Carnegie as favoring socialism.

Earthquake shocks were felt in Maryland, Virginia and New Hampshire.

The Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company inaugurated a sweeping cut in tolls.

# Ayer's

For coughs, colds, bronchitis, asthma, weak throats, weak lungs, consumption, take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Always keep a bottle of it in the house. We have been saying this for 60 years, and so have the doctors.

"I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in my family for 40 years. It is the best medicine in the world, I know, for all throat and lung troubles."

Mrs. J. K. Norcross, Waltham, Mass.

25c. per bottle. 50c. per bottle.

Aldridge, Lowell, Mass.

for

The Lungs

Daily action of the bowels is necessary. Aid nature with Ayer's Pills.

10,000 Plants for 16c.

Most gardens and farms are planted to

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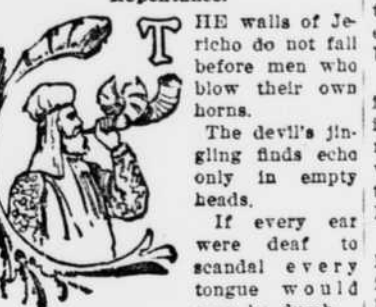
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## RAM'S HORN BLASTS.

Warning Notes Calling the Wicked to Repentance.



HE walls of Jericho do not fall before men who blow their own horns.

The devil's jingling funds echo only in empty heads.

If every ear were deaf to scandal every tongue would soon be dumb.

The windows of heaven are not often opened on a wide-open town.

We seldom look to God for the Water of Life until some other springs have dried.

When a man really has free salvation he is always willing to give free service.

It is better to live one verse of the Bible than to be able to preach about them all.

The ability to preach sermons may be quite different from the ability to reach souls.

A man is not called upon to prove his faith in Divine Providence by his personal improvidence.

Some men are so busy solving the labor problem that they have no time to earn their own living.

The church that runs behind on the preacher's salary is not likely to run ahead on spiritual power.

## NOVEL USE FOR PAP-R.

Recently Employed for Making Guns, Houses, Pavements and Yachts.

In the rebuilding of the King of Korea's palace, which was recently destroyed by fire, paper mache was the sole employed. To obtain a sufficient quantity for the purpose there has been engaged a staff of 1,000 Koreans possessed of strong teeth for chewing up paper.

At Savonorsko, in Russia, is a paper house, says the London Tit-Bits. It has been entirely built of blocks of paper mache, even the foundations and roof being made from that material. So, too, are the chimneys, although the paper used in their construction was first mingled with a fire-proof material. The house, which is of considerable extent, will, in the opinion of its architect, outlast such as are built of stone and brick, and will cost over \$8,000.

In certain towns of Russia, too, the experiment is now being made of utilizing paper for paving the roads and streets. In this case also blocks compressed to great solidity are employed, and are said to stand excellently the wear and tear of traffic.

The cost, however, is at present too great to permit anything like their universal adoption. For courtyards of mansions and similar purposes where expense need not be of much consideration, paper pavement, it is averred, will soon come into vogue.

Out of the sheets of an Australian daily paper an ingenious Viennese engineer has lately constructed for his own use a small yacht, fifteen feet long, decked all over and provided with a centerboard. In the making of the hull, deck, masts, sails and rudder several thousand copies of the journal were used—each plank requiring no fewer than 2,500 leaves—and enormous pressure had to be employed before the necessary solidity could be obtained. The inventor has already made several excursions on the Woehr See, and even in squally weather his boat is said to have behaved admirably.

The late Henry Krupp completed, a few months before his death, a number of paper field pieces. These unique guns, which were made to the order of the German government, are intended for the exclusive use of the infantry. Their caliber is very small, being, indeed, less than two inches and so light are they that a single soldier can, unaided, shoulder one with ease. Despite their small weight, however, the resistance is greater than that of a steel field piece of the same caliber.

Germany, too, can boast itself the pioneer in a dental novelty, viz., in paper teeth, which are constructed from paper pulp instead of from the porcelain or other material usually employed. They are said to have given satisfaction to such as have ventured on their use, for not only do they keep their color well, but, not being brittle, are much less liable to chip than the ordinary false teeth. They are likewise guaranteed to be very durable.

Michelangelo's Work.

Michelangelo relied almost entirely upon form—the form of the figure and of the draperies. He told Pope Julius II., when the latter requested him to paint the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel at Rome, that he was not a painter, but a sculptor; yet, after he had shut himself up for four years—from 1508 to 1512—and the scaffold was removed, a result had been achieved which is without parallel in the world. Very wonderful is the work which Michelangelo spread over this vast area of 10,000 square feet. The fact that there are 348 principal figures, many of colossal size, besides a great number of others introduced for decorative effect, and that the creator of this vast scheme was only thirty-three when he began his work—all this is marvelous, prodigious, and yet not so marvelous as the variety of expression in the figures of which Jerusalem is only one figure, in a small side arch—St. Nicholas.

A silent man often has a reputation for knowing about ten times as much as he does know.

## Critics.—I suppose we must have critics, just as we must have undertakers, but the business is not to my taste.

I never enjoyed finding fault, even as a fine art.—Rev. Frank Crane, Unitarian, Worcester, Mass.

War.—The financial and commercial interests of the world have become so interlaced and interdependent that the nations will not much longer tolerate war which dislocates the business of the world.—Rev. J. E. Eob, Unitarian, Philadelphia, Pa.

Moral Power.—Behind all the evil living there exists a moral power. It is our duty to exert every effort to bring this power to the surface and to prepare the way of the Lord by making His paths straight.—Bishop Potter, Episcopal, New York City.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

She—Are you sure you love me for myself alone? He—Did you think I loved you for your mother?—Somerville Journal.

Piso's Cure is a remedy for coughs, colds and consumption. Try it. Price 25 cents at druggists.

One Advantage: Rimer—Do you really prefer to have long poems sent in to you rather than short ones? Editor—Yes. When they're long, you see, I don't have to think up any other excuse for rejecting them.—Philadelphia Press.

You Can Get Allen's Foot-Ease FREE. Write Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y., for a free sample of Allen's Foot-Ease. It cures sweating, hot swollen, itching feet. It makes new or tight shoes easy. A certain cure for corns, ingrowing nails and bunions. All druggists sell it. 25c. Don't accept any substitute.

The Child—Aunt Mary, nurse says when it thunders, it's the Lord scolding us. Aunt Mary—Perhaps it is, dear. The Child—Well, I don't see what he's got to be so mad about. I see done everything to-day 'cept brush my teeth.—

For coughs and colds there is no better medicine than Piso's Cure for Consumption. Price 25 cents.

Mamma—Fighting again, Willie? Didn't I tell you to stop and count one hundred whenever you were angry? Willie—But it didn't do any good, ma. Look what the Jones boy did while I counted!—Harper's Bazar.

HE—Do you remember your old school friend, Sophy Smythe? SHE—Yes, indeed, I do. A most absurd-looking thing. So silly, too! What became of her? HE—Oh, nothing. Only—I married her.—Boston Globe.

PERMANENTLY CURED. Not for over a year after first day's use of Dr. King's Great Peppermint Cure. For Free 2 Trials Send to Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Slidley Slats—Please, mum, do we're a couple of shipwrecked sailors. Lady—What! You never was near the water. Slidley Slats—Puffly right, mum, puffly right. We wuz on a air-ship.—Judge.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

"I've met several other people from your city," said the Bostonian, "and every one of them said: 'Where is it at?'" "Where is what at?" demanded the New Yorker.—Kansas City Independent.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES. Dr. H. B. Kline, Ltd., Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. Your druggist will refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure you in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

"Brainleigh tells me he is writing a popular novel." "Yes, his doctors insisted on his resting his mind for a while!"—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

He Got It: The Woman—No, I can't give you a meal. The Tramp—I didn't think you could, mum; you look too young and inexperienced to know how to cook.—New York Sun.

How's This? We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by any other remedy.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. We have the undersigned, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WATER & TRUCK, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. WALKER, KIRKMAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, St. Louis, Mo.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

What a different world this would be if the rule could be reversed, and rich kin hunt for poor kin in order to help them.

The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture gives to Salzer's Oats its highest endorsement. Salzer's New National Oats yielded in 1904 from 150 to 300 bu. per acre in 33 different States, and you, Mr. Farmer, can beat this in 1905, if you will.

Speltz or Emmer, above illustrated, gives 80 bushels grain and four tons hay besides per acre. It's wonderful. Salzer's seeds are pedigree seeds, bred up through careful selection to big yields.

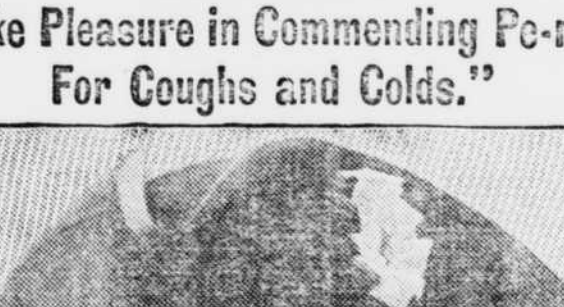
Salzer's Seedless Barley yielded 121 bu. Salzer's Home Baked Corn 300 bu. Speltz and Macaroni Wheat 80 bu. Salzer's Victoria Rape 60,000 lbs. Salzer's Teosinte Fodder 160,000 lbs. Salzer's Billion Dollar Grass 50,000 lbs. Salzer's Pedigree Potatoes 1,000 bu.

Now such yields pay and you can have them, Mr. Farmer, in 1905.

SEND 10c IN STAMPS and this not to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., and you will get their big catalog and lots of farm seed samples free. [P. C. L.]

## COL. BECKWITH SAYS:

"I Take Pleasure in Commending Pe-ru-na For Coughs and Colds."



COL. PAUL E. BECKWITH.

Colonel Paul E. Beckwith, Lt. Col., retired, 1st Reg. Minute Men, in a letter from 1503 Vermont avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., writes:

"From the unqualified endorsement of many of my friends, I take pleasure in commending your remedies for coughs and colds."—Paul E. Beckwith.

Peruna has always been a great favorite with the military men, both in the army and navy.

The strongest kind of testimonials are received from officers of high rank concerning the virtues of Peruna for all catarrhal ailments.

Only a small per cent. of these can be used for publication for want of space.

Mr. Harrison L. Deam, Burnside Post No. 8, Department of the Potomac, Colonel Encampment No. 69, Union Veterans Legion, Colonel Green Clay Smith Regiment No. 17, U. V. U., Department of the Potomac, Military Order of the Potomac, Department of Columbia, Major 8th Indiana Veteran Volunteer Infantry, writes:

"There is no longer any question as to the curative qualities of Peruna in all catarrhal troubles. Its successful use by many of my friends entitles it to confidence and endorsement."

The constant exposure to the elements experienced in an out-door life is not so apt to cause coughs and colds as sedentary habits.

Those who are brought face to face with the weather every day in active life are much less liable to catarrhal diseases than those who are housed up in ill ventilated rooms. And yet both of these classes are more or less subject to catarrh and catarrhal diseases.

The soldier as well as the civilian finds it frequently necessary to use Peruna on account of coughs and colds.

No one is exempt. The strong and healthy are less liable than the weak and ill, but none entirely escape.

IN FIELD OR BARRACKS. PE-RU-NA IS EFFICACIOUS.

ALL CLASSES ARE SUBJECT TO CATARRH.

LONDON'S POLICE FORCE. Men Are Poorly Paid, but They Get Splendid Results.

Consul General Evans prints in the Consular Reports, says the New York World, some astonishing facts about the London police force in 1903.

The metropolitan district extends over a radius of fifteen miles from Charing Cross (exclusive of the old city of London, which is about one mile square), and embraces 683.31 square miles. The number of police available was twenty-five superintendents, 474 inspectors, 1,886 sergeants and 12,223 constables (parolmen); total, 14,620. The pay of the force amounts to \$7,110,035.

That is an average of only \$187 per year a man on all grades. Probationers get \$3.84 a week, patrolmen \$5.45 a week, rising to \$7.70.

But these ill-paid men "get results." The number of persons arrested in 1903 was 124,574, of whom 3,322 were convicted by the



THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1905.

Governor Brady and party were here again last Thursday evening, and we understand the Gov. felt a trifle incensed at the SENTINEL's article on agriculture, claiming he was misrepresented in the statement that he would require applicants for certificates to be able to teach agriculture in its "minutest detail." That what he did say was that the "rudiments of agriculture" must be taught. We give him the benefit of his statement. But since successful farming has become a science, why not compel the teaching of mining, fishing, printing, shoemaking, tailoring, etc., just as well? According to our understanding the laws governing public schools, the country over, contemplate giving to pupils a good practical education. This means a fair knowledge in reading, spelling, writing, geography, mathematics, etc. Anything outside of this is like delicate dessert after a full meal of the substantial of life, and must be paid for accordingly. The government is not presumed to pay for these outside branches of education. For instruction in all of them colleges are instituted, and after passing the public school a student wishes to acquaint himself with farming, let him attend the agricultural college and pay for his education in that branch as well as in other arts and sciences. This view the governor must take if he would make the office of school superintendent popular and effective in Alaska.

It is always interesting to watch the assembling of a presidential cabinet meeting, says the National Magazine. First comes Secretary Shaw with a gigantic scrap-book, which he always carries, well loaded with fact and data, during a political campaign. Secretary Hitchcock, prim and dignified, drives up in a carriage and enters with a stately gait. Secretary Morton saunters in with a sack-coat slightly buttoned—a type of an American business man. Attorney General Moody, with both hands filled with papers, hustles in with a smile showing his dimple. A colored messenger goes before the tall and portly Secretary Taft, who carries himself with judicial poise. He has a smile and expression that is always expressive. It is doubtful if there was a quorum in the strict parliamentary sense, but the cabinet has rules of its own, not effected by even Czar Reed's textbook. There is very little state formality in a cabinet meeting, even less than when the sessions were held in the White House. The policy of having cabinet ministers go directly before the people on the stump, was more generally observed last year than ever before, and few escaped service. It is thought the practice will be followed in the future in the case of second-term candidates, since it brings the executive department into closer touch with the people than could be hoped for through senators, congressmen or the several campaign orators employed by the committees.

One of the neatest publications we have seen for a long time, fell into our hands by accident, the other day. It is "Alaska's Magazine," published at Juneau, by the Alaska's Magazine Publishing Co., Joseph K. Smith, editor, and W. S. Coutant, secretary. It contains 72 pages of well written articles descriptive of all parts of Alaska, and if it keeps up in line with the first issue, will prove an excellent advertising medium for all Alaska. We don't know how often it is the purpose of the publishers to issue it; but SENTINEL hopes it may live and prosper.

With the erecting of two good school houses and other improvements contemplated at Wrangell, the coming season, times ought to be fairly good. By the improvement of their church property, the Presbyterian people are putting quite a neat little sum in circulation.

## A True Pen Picture.

[Paul D. Range, in Alaska Magazine.]

Fort Wrangell was established by the Russian-Fur Company nearly one hundred years ago, and received its name from Baron Von Wrangell, the second Russian governor. Today it is an enterprising Alaskan town and its progressive Chamber of Commerce and business men are alive to the best interests of their city and district. A large saw mill plant is in operation and the city streets and numerous business houses are lighted by electricity. The efficiency of the faculty in charge of the Wrangell school, has moreover given to this district a graded school attaining a standard second to none in Alaska.

The little steamer Beaver was the first steam vessel on Pacific waters, and in 1840 she carried Alaska's first Hudson Bay factor to Wrangell. His name was Douglas and his party numbered eighteen men.

Gold was first discovered on the bars of the Stikine river in 1846. Not until the seventies, however, did Wrangell become the scene of unusual mining activity. Gold discovered in the interior, attracted hundreds of men from the United States, Australia, Africa and South America. They came first to Wrangell and journeyed up the Stikine river and over the divide at its source, on into the interior. This region has always been known as a gold producer and since its discovery has made history as the "Cassiar country." Several competent corporations are now promoting hydraulic mining in this interior and the future of the district is quite promising. The Stikine river is the waterway for all transportation to the Cassiar country, and Wrangell is the supply port for all territory tributary to the Stikine.

Discovery of gold in the Cassiar, later, proved a stimulus to prospecting in the Wrangell district. Many mineral locations have been made, rich in lead, silver, copper and gold. Development work at this writing, shows gold deposits on Woods Island, Kosciusko Island, Mitkof Island and Lindenber peninsula. Lead and silver have been located in large deposits on Coronation Island and the southern end of Kuiu Island. There is also a deposit of silver-bearing galena ore on Woronoffski Island.

On the mainland to the eastward of Wrangell lies a mineral zone of considerable extent. The ledges are continuous and of good size and uniform width. The ore is galena and copper and silver and carries lesser values in gold. Glacier Basin is near Wrangell and many ledges located therein carry unusually uniform values.

A temperate climate prevails here throughout the year, and this district offers superior facilities for the operation of mines. Deep waterways and frequent harbors furnish economical means of transportation to nearly all the points in the Wrangell district. The eternal snows and glaciers on the summits of the mountains, overlooking the district, feed thousands of streams that furnish abundant water-power for the operation of machinery at all seasons.

The resources of the district are not limited to mining alone. Numerous fishing grounds yield a bountiful harvest of the finny tribe, and the several canneries put up thousands of cases of canned salmon annually. Hundreds of tons of choice halibut are packed in ice and shipped East via Seattle; and the curing and packing of herring is an important industry that is yet in its infancy in Alaska, but has progressed most successfully in this district during the last five years.

Every steamship line operating to Southeastern Alaska, makes Wrangell a port of call. British steamers plying between Vancouver and Skagway, deliver bonded cargoes here for transportation up the Stikine river, via the river steamers of the Hudson Bay Company. Thence the freight is conveyed by pack train and wagon

train, into the interior for the mining companies working there.

All in all, the Wrangell district is a rich one, particularly in mineral wealth; and it offers to day, one of the best fields for the investment of capital that can be found anywhere in the world.

Forests of spruce, hemlock, cedar and pine grow upon the mountain slopes and in the valleys of the Wrangell district, and a plentiful supply of timber is assured for building purposes and mining development for many years.

Under date of March 27th it is announced from Washington that the following peace terms have been offered and are acceptable to Japan: The Japanese are to return Port Arthur and the territory pertaining thereto, and to have supreme influence in Korea. Russia is to abandon Manchuria, which goes to the jurisdiction of the Chinese government and there is to be no war indemnity paid by the Russian government. It would seem hardly probable that Japan is to be so easily reconciled after so fearful a struggle, the great loss of life and expenditure of so much money. But the intervention of other powers is undoubtedly responsible for the amicable terms.

Another Town election is passed and the people have spoken as to shall transact their business. Those chosen we believe to be careful, considerate men, and will give us a good administration.

## NOTICE!

Bids for the Construction of a School Building.

SEALED BIDS for the construction and completion of a School Building, at the Common Council Chamber, in the Red Men building, on Front Street, Wrangell, Alaska, on April 6th, 1905, at the hour of 3 o'clock P. M. The said school building to be completed and ready for occupancy by August 1st, 1905. The construction of said building to be according to plans and specifications made by Paul Bergfeld, (architect), and now on exhibition at Postoffice building, Wrangell. No prospective bidder will be entitled to keep said plans in his possession for a longer period than twenty-four hours, and said plans must be placed in the hands of the Town Clerk on or before the 5th day of April, 1905. The Common Council will reserve the right to reject any or all bids that may be submitted. A bond will be required for double the amount of each bid, to be approved by the Common Council, before contract will be let. By order of the Common Council, made March 29th, 1905. JOHN E. WARDEN, Town Clerk.

## The Wrangell Drug Co.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, D. C., February 15, 1905. Sealed proposals (in duplicate) for the construction of frame buildings to be used as school houses and teachers' residences at the following points in Alaska, to wit: Carmel (Bristol Bay); Seldovia (Cook Inlet); Wood Island (near Kodiak); also at Yakutat, Haines, Killisnoo, Wrangell and Jackson, in Southeastern Alaska, will be received at the Department until two o'clock p. m., Saturday, April 15, 1905, and will be opened immediately thereafter, in the presence of such bidders as may desire to attend. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids received. Blank forms of proposal, embracing specifications, may be obtained on application to the Department, or to the Commissioner of Education, where drawings showing details may be inspected. Plans and specifications may also be seen and obtained from Prof. William A. Kelly, at Sitka, Alaska; at Juneau and Douglas, from Livingston F. Jones, of Juneau; and from the U. S. Commissioners at Ketchikan, Wrangell, Skagway, Seward, and Valdez, Alaska. McH265. E. A. HITCHCOCK, Secretary.

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